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" ALDERNEY BRAND" Puy always Surf Hotel, Fire Island Beach. No malaria.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postave free in the United States. Fostage free in one of the first state of the first

FRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-ist-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., cerner Eighth-ave; No. 760 Third-ave, corner Forty-reventh-st.; No. 52 East Fourteenth-st., corner I to square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave, (Harlem.) WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Parits-No. 9 Rue Scriba.

New-Dork Daily Gribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A large meeting has been held at Bordeaux to promote the conclusion of a Franco-American treaty. - The Porte is considering the note from the foreign Powers regarding Armenia. The debate regarding the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh was began in the British House of Commons vesterday.

DOMESTIC.-The boat race at New-London between the Harvard and the Yale crews was won yesterday by the latter. = President Lincoln, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and Mrs. Dr. Appleton, of Bosion, were killed by an accident on the New-London Northern Railroad, near New-London. General Grant left Galena yesterday for Kansas and Colerado. ==== The Phi Beta Kappa Society had a pleasant rennion at Harvard vesterday. President Hayes made a speech at Yale College yes terday on his Southern policy, Commencement exercises took place yesterday at a large number of colleges.

AND SUBURBAN.-The Republican CITY National Committee met in this city last evening, but deferred permanent organization until to-day. === Tammany and Auti-Tammany held ratification meetings, Divers were at work about the wreck of the Seawanhaka yesterday. - A decision of the Supreme Court reinstating General Smith as Police sion was given in an important point in the Hall-Hatzel contest for an Alderman's seat. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.52 cents. Stecks opened weak and declined heavily, later recovered and closed strong | United States. and excited.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and occasional rains. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 84°; lowest, 69°; average, 74%.

The most distinguished names upon the Yale list of honorary degrees are those of President Hayes, who is made a Doctor of Laws, and Theodore Thomas, who receives the degree of Doctor of Music.

The permanent organization of the Republican National Committee was not effected at last night's meeting, but a committee was appointed to consider the subject. This will report to-day. Interesting talks with members of the National Committee upon the prospects of the party in their various States will be found elsewhere.

The success which Mr. Gladstone achieved last night in the House of Commons strikes a fatal blow at test oaths, and opens the British Parliament to men of the most extreme opinions. Mr. Bradlaugh will now, of course, take his seat. The result does credit to the sagacity of Mr. Gladstone, and redeems the indecision with which he acted at the outset of this fight for toleration.

President Hayes made a brief speech yesterday at the Yale Alumni dinner, in which he reasserted with undiminished confidence the wisdom, as he saw it, of his Southern policy. It was barely more than an allusion, but in it he managed to give the subject a personal interest for a Yale audience by telling them that his course was largely influenced by advice from President Woolsey.

Yale won a comparatively easy victory in the boat race with Harvard yesterday. The time of the winners, 24 min. 27 sec., causes of the war. Whether he sympathized was not remarkable, but the victory itself is glory enough for Yale for one day. It reverses the rule that has so often put Harvard to the fore, and will tend to make future contests more uncertain and more exciting.

If that man is a philanthropist who makes two blades of grass grow where there was but one before, what shall be said of the man who makes an epigram where there was none before? The occasion was the Phi Beta Kappa dinner yesterday; the man was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. When Mr. Fawcett, the poet, asked to be excused from speaking, Dr.

hered to the regular ticket of the party last Fall, and with an equal sense of the benign charitableness of Tammany Hall for their sins in that particular, it will not be the fault of Mr. Kelly and his followers. Another interesting point in the speeches is the universal determination that General Hancock snall be inaugurated if his Democratic supporters think he has been elected. Law-abiding citizens, who know how easy it is for a Democrat to think a Democratic candidate has been elected, will not find threats like these reassuring.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of General Smith was inevitable, after the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Commissioner Nichols, and is chiefly of personal interest as causing the reinstatement of Commissioner Smith. The opinion of Justice Daniels places the decision mainly upon the ground that the Mayor violated the spirit and intention of the charter as now construed by the Court of Appeals, by refusing General Smith leave to be heard by counsel. In view however, of the fact that the Mayor's options was entertained also by gentlemen "who were "learned in the law," it was ordered that the reversal should be without costs.

The daily steamboat accident shifted its iongitude yesterday. The boiler of a pleasure bent on one of the Minnesota lakes exploded, killing three persons outright, wounding one fatally, and several others seriously. This was apparently an escape from a far more shocking slaughter. The boat was on its way to receive an excursion party, and in a few moments would have had one hundred more persons on board. The pleasure-seekers of that region seem to have taken their lives knowingly into their hands. The boat had long been considered unsafe. This is the third time a boiler of the same make has exploded on Lake Minnetonka within three years. Under the circumstances, a better verdict than that of homicide by the boat's owners would be one of suicide by the boat's passengers.

suggested General Garfield for President are already more numerous than the cities which | are pleased to call the "bloody-shirt cry" was claimed to have given birth to Homer. But the record of the man who first voted for Garfield | was a declaration of the Nation's deep distrust in the Chicago Convention is clear and well ascertained. Mr. Grier, the Pennsylvania delegate who sounded the keynote which the Convention finally adopted, happened to be on a to regain by nullifying legislation what they visit to his former college home at Easton, and | had fought for and lost in the war. In the first received the compliment of an impromptudem- place, among loyal citizens there is a damaging onstration. There were brass bands, fireworks, presumption against a party which counts upon and speeches. This leaves the other claimants without any standing whatever, and they must to organize an armed rebellion against the now content themselves with proving that they were the first to declare publicly that General | it is remembered that the voters in these States Garfield might be President some day. No one seems anxious to get the honor of having justify their treasonable course as reasonable first proposed Hancock-for various reasons.

An Indianapolis correspondent, in discussing

the Democratic situation in his State, gives a full-length portrait of Mr. William H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. This gentleman seems to be as selfish in his political methods as in his public acts, and his chief aim now is to make sure o, the best office he can get in case of his defeat. The statements with respect to the famous Chicago subscription make it far more discreditable to the Indiana millionaire than was at first supposed. From these it appears that Mr. English did subscribe one dollar to the Chicago relief fund, that the committee indignantly returned the money to him, and that only when there was a clamor at his meanness did he make the hundred-dollar subscription. All this does not prove, of course, that Mr. English could not properly decide points of order in the Senate. But when a man presents himself as a candidate for high office, involving in this case a possible succession to the Presidency, it is Commissioner was handed down, - A deci- all the details of his character. It would be at the request of the Democratic party that they shall elect to a seat which some of the greatest Americans have filled, the meanest man in the

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

The nomination of General Hancock was stronger within the first hour after the Convention adjourned than it has been since. Sensible Democrats and Republicans alike recognize the fact. It ought not to be strong. Men who read or reason at all about politics know by instinct that this nomination does not represent the real spirit, belief, or purpose of the Democratic party. In every essential respect it is deceptive, false, and fraudulent. Granted, that General Hancock served the

that reason be was nominated. Probably be did not know, and d not care to know, how far real freedom of voting or of speech was prevented by the White Leagues. He served without scruple, because without knowledge. Still, the fact that he did the will of the Democratic managers at that time has made him an eligible candidate for Democratic purposes, He is eligible, for them, only because they can count upon his aid, and also upon his reputation as a General of the Union Army. He is a good disguise. He was loyal during the war; there- country which educated him were rendered in fore he serves all the better to cover disloyal that war. He was in the wrong then, or the purposes after the war. Whether he shares great body of his supporters are in the wrong these purposes or not] the Democratic managers do not care to ask. It is enough that he has During the brief period when he was brought been complaisant in the emergency in which the Democrats asked his aid, that he made himself the willing mouthpiece of Johnson's policy, and Congress. In any event, the Democrats have as Jadge Black may probably bave inspired. The fraud is that he is presented as a gallant

soldier of the Union, and therefore presumably a staunch and loyal defender of the authority of the United States, to gain the suffrages of were scoated, and a majority of the voters of the men who are wholly hostile to the only opinions feeling during the later years of the conflict, orders as a soldier; but if his heart was in the unpatriotic, disloyal and cowardly. struggle for the Union, as the loyal people and the loyal volunteers of the North understood it, he did not make the fact well known. When heated men insisted that West Point was "a fevers promises to be anusually heavy this "nursery of traitors," as some did in those excited times, their only reason was that many of malatious epidemics in different parts West Point officers, like General McCiellan, in- of Virginia, New-Jersey, Ohio, and the more sisted upon conducting the war with care not to offend Southern sympathies and prejudices. If they were loyal, the country was not able to yet been subdued. In this as in other similar

licans. General McClellan was put up sixteen years ago for the same purpose, and failed genated sunshine. Two or three years ago a ignominiously; but the Democrats hope that the ready to be cheated.

We shall see. For twenty years past the South has not had much success in deluding Northern voters. They have asked, in tegard to the candidates offered by the Democratic party, whether the South would support them. When there has been a solid South, the loyal men of the North have voted the other way with great earnestness and manimity. To break the North, candidates of conspicuous loyalty during the war have been coffered repeatedly, but never with success. It seems to the Democrats very hard that they cannot win Northern confidence by nominating Northern and loyal men. But the fact stands that the covery, yet wholly ignored and neglected the country knows the Democratic party and ordinary rules of drainage, by which their own profoundly distenses it and will not trust and disgret that it was assume, it was party dered secure. Consequence, death from should nominate General Grant, it would be typhoid. A still more marked instance of the beaten. The country would know that the nomination was a fraud. It nominates Genera! Tancock, and the impression is just the same. He is judged by the company he keeps. He chooses to have the support of all the ex-rebels, all the White Leaguers, all the Ku-Klux, and all the "Moonshiners;" and it will be inferred, of dogged adherence to precedent is very uncourse, that he has been selected as a mask for American, however, and would have suited disloyal and revolutionary schemes.

NO ESCAPE FROM THE RECORD. "At last the bloody-shirt cry is stifled!" This is what every Democratic paper in the country has been shouting with genuine or simulated joy ever since their ticket was put into the field. It is plain that the Democratic leaders wish to have it understood that they have escaped an impending peril, and it is therefore worth while to inquire just what the danger is, and just how it has been removed. Of course no empty "cry "-no "cry" which

does not give audible and articulate expression The claimants of the honor of having first | to some vital fact or feeling-can help or burt any party or any man. What the Democracy annoying and threatening simply because it of that party in view of its attitude toward the freedmen, and its sympathetic aid extended to late secessionists in all their attempts the electoral vote of every State which helped country. This presumption is stronger when who are allowed to go to the polls continue to and patriotic. This distrust is deepened by the admitted fact that the men lately arms against the country and pardoned into full privilege of citizenship have violently robbed of all practical political rights the only class of citizens in those States which was and is stubbornly loyal to the Union. The popular dread of handing the Government over to these men is naturally increased when the Brigadiers in Congress by the grace of the loval majority threaten to "leave no vestige of war legislation on the statute "books," a threat with meaning in it when it is remembered that no Democratic Legislature at the North voted to ratify the amendments which embodied the principles of institutional liberty saved to the country from out the bavoc

A record of this kind is certainly a desirable one for any party to get away from; and if the Democracy have suddenly blotted out their history by a skilful nomination, the achievement is one upon which they do well to congratulate themselves. The claim is that this candidate, without professing any change of heart or purpose, an advertisement that they intend to capture the Presidency by stratagem? Do they acknowledge in terms the justice of the war for the Union any more than they did when they set up McClellan, a still more famous soldier? Wade Hampton greeted the nomination of Frank Blair, another Union soldier, in Tammany Hall twelve years ago with the same effusive demonstrations which have lately been witnessed in Cincinnati. Was anybody deluded by this pantomime? Does any one doubt that the triumph of the Democratic party at the coming election would be the triumph of the Solid South and the ideas of the South as conspicuously as if Wade Hampton was the White Leagues without scruple in 1867. For candidate instead of being one of the chief managers of the campaign?

The fact is that, by nominating a soldier ostensibly for his record as a soldier, they have themselves revived the issues of the war. If they had selected a man with any known views upon finance, or tariff, or taxation, they might have withdrawn some popular attention from their attitude during the war, and from their attitude since that time toward the questions which grew out of the struggle for national unity. General Hancock's sole services to the now. It may be that he repents of his services. into contact with the plans for reconstruction. he did his best or worst to defeat the plans of issued witnest hesitation or protest orders such | deliberately "rekindled the embers of sectional "strife," by shirking all other questions, and the country knews whose fault it is that there are any embers left to kindle. Everybody knows how the kindly overtures of Mr. Hayes country will express a pretty emphatic opinion which he has expressed. The world does not in November as to the impudence of a section know what General Hascock thought about the which ventures to make still heavier demands upon the Nation's forbearance. Instead of with General McClellan and other West Point dancing horapipes over their escape from hisofficers, whose course aroused a great deal of tory, able Democratic editors had better begin to sober themselves down to face a record no one has stated by authority. He obeyed which the civilized world has condemned as

EPIDEMICS IN SUMMER.

The Summer crop of typhoid and malaria year. During last week reports came in Western States. The singular pestilence which has prevailed in North Adams, Mass., has not

with a sense of their wickedness in having ad- he is set up to catch the votes of Northern and speak, held fast, forced to germinate in the loyal men. He was a soldier, and therefore it heavy, clammy condition of air indicated by a is hoped that he will catch the votes of Repub- fall in the barometer, which would have been dissipated or rendered mnocuous in clear, oxymajority of the vi-itors at a sca-side watering lapse of time has made Northern voters more place were stricken down with a disease resembling Asiatic cholera within a few hours of each other. The attacks were violent and exhausting, but no one died. Vague stories went about of a passing ship with the disease on board, from which had come this pestilential breath; but the secret lay in an open drain. which a favorable electric condition of the atmosphere had set to its murderous work.

The condition of affairs at Princeton is a very fair instance of the carelessness of the average American to the most essential of sanitary precautions. Here was a body of learned and scientific men, who no doubt kept themselves in the an of physiological and philological disand the lives of their scholars only can be rennational carelessness of precaution was the reassembling of the pupils to their commencement exercises as usual in the infected buildings. It was, it appears, thought necessary that the lads should receive their diplomas in the regular place, even at the risk of their lives. This some venerable English er Scotch University better than any of our brand-new colleges. Affection to their Alma Mater is a praiseworthy thing to inculcate in the boys, no doubt, but hardly at a time when her drains are choked with death-dealing filth. Very few of the young men, we are glad to learn, returned to

In connection with this topic we have a word to say upon the diseases of the coming Summer. Much of the death and sickness which are reported in the healthiest season might be prevented by the exercise of ordinary caution. The American has at last got the idea into his head that health requires a change from town to country during the hot months. He sends his family out of town, therefore, and there is the end of it. As a rule he looks no further. If they come back leaner, more nervous and dyspeptic than when they went, he is amazed and disappointed. Haven't they had country air? sea bathing? expensive board? The fact is, that all hygienic rules (except that of change of base) are usually laid on the shelf from June to October. "The country" is to do everything. The children, whose food in town is regulated by the rules of a skilled physician, who bathe regularly, and sleep in arry, well ventilated chambers, are now fed upon pork in every shape, old potatoes, clams, hot bread, and fried abominations of every sort. They eat ravenously; the fresh air which makes them hungry helps them to digest their food, but the poison nevertheless tells on their stomachs in the end. They are packed into closet-like rooms at night, a prey, too often, to mosquitoes and guats; they are set free to run wild in the hot sun, and the boys, at least, bathe balf a dozen times a day. Added to this is the bad drainage, which is the rate and not the exception in the farm-houses and summer homes to which the great mass of townspeople resort in Summer. The ordinary farmer is apt to cherish the odors of his pig-pen, barn-yard, and other abominations as part and parcel of his property, inherited generation after generation. When out of them come the typhoid and malaria which, early assitjis, are already at their deadly work in so many of our country places, he refuses to blame the venerable nuisances and throws the

fault on electricity or the barometer. Add to this carelessness on one side and ignorant pigheadedness on the other, the universal plunge of the American public at this season into ponds, sailboats, and the sea, with an equally universal sublime ignorance of swimnatural that the people should be interested in has been accomplished by the nomination of a ming, rowing, or the management of a sail, and soldier who fought for the Union. But is not no one need wonder that the bills of mortality for The combination can't win because the people will the Summer foot up so high.

GETTING UP STEAM.

The Democratic newspapers are manufacturing enthusiasm hand over hand. They are filled with the most astonishing reports of the exquisite joy which the nomination of Hancock has imparted to numberless bosoms. There was never on earth be fore anything like the celestral rapture with which this impudent experiment upon the public memory is erected. You would think, to hear their hurralis that these were the men who fought and won at Gettysburg in July, 1863. Perhaps it will be remembered that a great many of these overjoyous persons about that time were engaged in quite a defferent contest in this city-a struggle with the police who were endeavoring to preserve and maintain order. Governor Seymonr was not then, certainly throwing up his but for the hero of Gettysburg; he was saying soft things to the Copperheads of New-York, and calling rioters his 'friends," and, doubtless, he then thought Hancock engaged in a most wicked business.

The rosy anticipations of these sudden admirers of a Union general are not limited by anything like edd calculation. States are claimed which Hancock has about as much chance of carrying as he has of carrying all the States without exception. lones, Smith and Robinson hasten to telegraph that their respective counties, towns and villages will vote for Hancock without a dissenting voice. Column after column is printed in the Democratic newspapers of the opinions of distinguished nobodies. Gumbleton is glorious; Colonel This is rejoiced; General That is satisfied; Mayor The Other feels good, and Squire So-and-So is clated. The people are turning out en masse everywhere, and roartheir throats sore for Hancock.

All this would seem to indicate that the Democrafs propose to try the hurrah plan of a campaign, and to cram General Haucock down the throats of he excited and unthinking voters. Under these circumstances we have been much struck with the sagacity of Alderman Thomas Shiels, of this city. He is one of the "doubting Thomases." "There is one thing," he said to the man who interviewed him, "which I trust will not be forgotten-that our party may become too sanguine of success," He thinks that it will not do "to underrate the strength and influence of the Republican party "and Alderman Thomas Shiels is right. It would be foolish," as he so accurately remarks. Perhaps he has a mouraful apprehension that his friends and brethren are counting their chickens before they are batebed. Perhaps he thinks that they had better begin as they can hold out. If they start at this furious pace, they will be quite out of wind before the election. The Republican party of the United States, for years nonored, respected and trusted by the people, propose to have something to say about this matter. The old veterans of a hundred political battles have their little enthusiasms also.

There is a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers to which we particularly invite the asked to be excused from speaking, Dr. Holmes, who is always adding good things to the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one that the class of the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one that the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one that the class of the common store, said: "How can we ask one that the attention of young gentlemen who are just entering

witnesses in all parts of the country who can testify to character. Young men, we know, do not like to be preached to; but if they ever think, here is something for them to think about.

General Hancock is the first candidate for the Presidency, if we remember rightly, whose "fine physique" has been considered a qualification for the office. All sorts of statements concerning his corporat elegance are now considered in order. We are also informed that "he resembles the Duke of Wellington," and that he was pronounced by Thaddeus Stevens, for the elegance of his manners, the modern Chesterfield." This reminds us of the song which Mrs. John Wood used to sing in some ourlesque: "What care I for your gold and silver? What care I for your house and land? What care I for your ships on the ocean? All I want is a handsome man." Perhaps some of the voters of the United States are ready to take up this refrain, and to go it blind for General Hancock because he is such a good-looking fellow; but there may be others who recollect that we have had several excellent Presidents who were exceedingly plain in their personal appearance—the lamented Lincoln, for instance.

Hancock should call on John Kelly next,

Did Tilden whisper in Hancock's ear that the oung was loose? That is the question which agitates the soul of the Democracy

There is to be a Mayor elected in this city this Fall, and in order that the union of the Democrats may be fervent as well as complete. THE TRIBUNE suggests that the party nominate John Kelly. The enthusiasm with which the Irving Hall brethren would fall in and support the ticket would insur Democratic success in the Presidential electron. It would also insure the future of the party in thi city by stowing it away in Mr. Kelly's pocket. party in this

The Democratic newspapers have discovered an old letter of Jere Black's full of eestatic admiration for the order which Jere Black wrote, and Haucock igned. The unprejudiced author tells the gifted signer that the order was "admirable," and that Washington never said a thing in better taste or better time." That is modest of Jere, and complinentary to Washington.

Indiana Republicans are more confident every day hat they can carry the State in October. If they do, the November election will be a mere walk-over in New-York.

The Democrats are now sadly thinking of Uncle sammy's tightly bunged bar'l,

The free-trade plank in the Democratic platform doesn't appear to warm up the iron men of Pennsylvania into a fervid enthusiasm for Hancock,

Why isn't it "Hancock and Reform" this time? Four years ago Moses declared in his platform that "Reform was necessary," while "Tilden and Reform" was the Democratic war cry. Has a Republician administration accom-

all the reformation which the country

The South is solid and enthusiastic for Hancock secause of his conduct in Texas and Louisiana after the war. They say he accepted Southern era, who tried to jump one aids but did not get far rather than Northern ideas then, and he can be enough away, for one of the panther's paws struck him lepended on to do the same thing again. The Northern Democratic journals are sustaining this view with quotations from Andrew Johnson warmly commending Hancock for his course This is probably a sure way to consolidate the Democratic vote, but what will be the effect upon the independent voter? Does he wish to see the Government in the hands of a man whom the Democrats claim is first, last, and all the time a sympathizer with solid Southern ideas of the Con-stitution? If they are right in those ideas, then the war was useless.

The Democratic party seems to have been the victim of a confidence game in the matter of its Vice President. He voted once for Grant, once for Lincolu and once for Oliver P. Morton-admirable actions which only emphasize the pity of it that he should now be found in his present company. If he would only tap the barrel freely they would not mind, but in this respect he is just as eccentric as he is about his voting.

The "abolish-the-army" party is running a superb soldier" for President!

Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, shares the prevalent belief that Hancock's strength is waning. He focs not believe the Democratic party is one bit stronger to-day than it has been for fifteen years, I don't believe," he assures a reporter of The Philadelphia Press, "that Hancock will poll any appreciable number of Republican votes, citizens' or soldiers'. The Democratic party weakens Hancock to a greater extent than he strengthens it. cover that the mixture of candidate and principle is incongruous. Over and above partism poli-tics, there is a steady and true conviction that our present prosperity is t e natural fruit of the policy of the Republican party. Garfield and Arthur will of the Republican party. Garfield and Arthur will be elected." As for Pennsylvania, the Governor says Hancock has not the slightest chance of earrying it, thereby completely ignoring the fact that John W. Forney has swung out with a perfect cyclone of rhetoric for the "superb soldier."

The Democratic party languishes for some other sone than Jere Black's theories of constitutional

There is nothing more beautiful in the present somewhat peculiar political situation than the ferectous loyalty of the Democratic editor. He has already demonstrated that the Republican editor was little better than a rebel during the war, and is was fifte better than a reset daring the war, and a now laboring to show that the whole Republican party is now and always has been the bitter enemy of the Union soldiers. This is evidently going to be an ardnous campaign for the Democratic editor.

Does anybody except Democrats ask for a change ? Does anybody doubt what kind of a change they

PERSONAL.

Senator Morrill will sail with his family on Saturday for a four-months jourcey through Europe. President Babcock, of the Chamber of Commerce, s staying at Manitou Springs, Col., with his wife and two daughters.

Mr. Gladstone says be was never better in health than now. He certainly never worked harder. He sits through debates night after night, and is constantly ready to meet criticism or requests for information. And he is always at work with pen and paper on the Treasury Bench. He is in high spirits, and looking extremely well.

Queen Victoria is described by an English writer is being "painfully astonished and unexpectedly disappointed" over the Republican nomination. It is added that she saw General Grant several times while he was in England, and took "a great liking to the taciture, bullet-headed soldier." She subscribed for several copies of the work describing his tour around the world. The books were specially bound for her and cost over \$40 a set of two volumes. General Garfield received last Winter a letter from a little West Virginia boy asking for some

missionary money for his class; and the General straightway answered: "My dear little friend: Partly for the sake of the missionary cause, and partly as a tribute to a nine-year old boy who can write so handsome a letter as you have done, I enclose \$1 to aid you in your contributions. Very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD."

Mr. Ruskin has been complimented by an attempt to establish in London a branch of the Society of the Rose, which was organized in Manchester a year ago to promote the study and circulation of his writings and to aid his practical efforts for social improvement. Mr. Ruskin himself chose the society's name, saying; "I think you might with grace and truth take the name of 'the Society of the Russ,' meaning the English wild rose, the object of the society being to promote such English learning and life as can abide where it grows."

Mr. William H. Euglish, Democratic nominee to the Vice-Presidency, is six feet in height and weighs nearly 200 pounds. His complexion is dark.

namely, that of the author. It is his fault if it be small; it is his reward if it be great. It is at the end of a long life full of storm and labor, devoted entirely to thought and action, that these truths reveal themselves. Responsibility, the inseparable companion of liberty, shows itself. The man who writes these lines is sensible of the fact. He is caim. However imperceptible he may be before the Infinite, he does not feel uneasy. To all the questions that may issue from the unknown he has only one sinswer—I am a conscience. That response every man may make. As to the value of these works the future will decide. But what is certain, what already satisfies the author, is that in the times in which we live, in the tunualt of opinions, in the violence of parties, whatever be the prevail-ing passions and hatreds, no reader, whoever he be, if he himself is worthy of esteem, will lay down these works without esteeming the author."

Berlin, July 1 .- Prince Bismarck, before starting for Friedrichsruhe, gave notice that he would only attend to important public business while ab-

LONDON, July 1 .- The Rev. Dr. Forbes, who was for twenty-one years incumbent of the English Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, was presented with a handsome testimonial and a purse of 500 guineas, last night, by a deputation headed by Sir John Cormack and Mr. Yeatman, on behalf of the American community

GENERAL NOTES.

Commissioner Le Due has recently been seering sites for tea farms in Georgia, and has returned to Washington, leaving an assistant to complete the work. He thinks that he will have no difficulty, as the roblem of tea culture at the South, or at least in Georgia, has been already solved. A quality of ten equal to that imported from Asia is relised in quantities in that state at a cost of not more than 20 cents a pound, and readily finds a market at from 40 to 50 cents.

A correspondent writes: "The statement in the European news of this morning's TRIBUNE that Greece will, it is estimated by Kiepert, gain 390 geographical square miles by the prospective culargement f her territory, is liable to be misunderstood by the ordinary reader. The miles in question being the German geographical miles (aft en to a degree, lineal meas ure), the accession of territory would amount to about 8,310 of our common miles, or almost exactly the area of the State of New Jersey." THE TRIBUXE is giad to receive the correction. The territorial gains which will be made by Greece if the frontier be changed in accord-ance with the plans of the Conference, will be between a third and a half of its present demella.

A panther hunt in Westehester County is described by The Poughkeepsie Lagle. The hunters were Oscar Purdy, of Tarrytowa, and live associates, with a pack of twelve hounds. The party struck the panther's trail in Wampus Swamp, near Pleasantville. Finally the dogs collected under a huge tree and glared wildly up into its branches. The men advanced caution Mr. Pardy told them not to go under the tree, for it it should be the punther they had treed be would leap down in all probability and escape, but urged them to let the dogs occupy the animal's attention, so that they could all fire at once with a surenim. When about twenty-five feet from the tree they saw a huge animal crouching on a large limb as if about to spring. In vain did Mr. Pordy, who now saw they had the pauther treed, expostulate with his companions to "keep back" and be cool." Two of them ran forward almost under the very limb on which the panther resied, and among the dogs. The animal plunged headlorg at one of the hunton the left shoulder-blade and stripped his clothing clean from him. He now bears three deep cuts from the ani mai's claws from his hips to the knee of his left leg. The mai's claws from his hips to the knee of his left leg. The dogs quickly attacked the enraged beist, who shood several of them roughly, and then bounded over their heads into a thicket, and disappeared from view. Three of the hundres followed the trail with hair's above dogs, and finally brought up at the mouth of a cave in a relissoutheast of Pleusantville. The men could not persuade the dogs to enter, nor would they go without them. They marked the place well, as it is very probably the home of the partier, and retained to Armonk, where their un'orthoge fellow-hunter had his wounds dressed. The hallucination that lead would float on

water has carried D. P. Newell, of Chicago to the bot-tom of Lake Michigan. He had been acting very trangely before his disappearance, and the receipt of the following letter, written just before he took the Goodrich steamer: "My dear wife-I have finally struck something which will bring in money, and, I hope, happiness to all of us. I have invented a litepreserver on an entirely new principle, and am so sanguine as to its results that I am going to try icto-night, bsorps water is lighter than lend. Lend does not displace as much water, but when submerged I find that it has three times the lifting power of cork. I have get some lead cut in strips three-quarters of an inch wide, nd can make a jacket of it for \$2.50 that any one can float in for days and days. Everybody has always said because lead was in air heavier than cork that it would be in water, but I have three times fried it and find lead in water will, in proportion to its weight, if at ten times its weight in cork. Cork costs 50 cents per pound, lead 6 cents, and I can put life preservers on all boats, ships and steamboats in the world at half price. I am sure of \$100,000 to-morrow. I have everything ready for the trial. I will go out to-night on a Goodric's steamer, and I will be back at 9 s. m., and show everybody that they can make lead float as well or better than cork. suit will be that when I come in to-morrow I can sell the right for \$190,000 and get rid of all the trouble I am in. I will leave my clothes in the boat, watch, money, etc., for fear I may have the take to cross, but the way the wind looks now I can get home by 12 in., as I shall not go more than forty niles out, and, if the wind is right, with my armor I can get in in two Boors. I will get rid of my debts and it you and the children out nicely on what I can get when I get in town to-morrow. Don't worry. Your aff ectonate Hubby. Thas poor man had made either a life-preserver or a jacket of lead, and had jumped from the dock of the steamer into the water, expecting to float on the surince for hours or days until be could be rescued. suit will be that when I come in to-morrow I can sell

PUBLIC OPINION.

There isn't a single good word to be said for There is a tremendous rush of old soldiers

and Republican voters to the support of Hancock. P. s. -It is in the Democratic newspapers,—{Cincinnati Com-mercial (Ind.) A lively canvass through this section for

some of the hundred thousand Republicans in this State who Coinsel Forney has announced will vote for the "superb" soldier has failed to discover even the hun-dred-flousandth part of that army in onesram.—[Lan-caster New Eca (Rep.)

Every friend of protection knows that the depulsion apacity and its standard-bearer are in according to the great question of protection to American instructures, and that while the Democratic party is irreveably committed to the decrine of free trade it matters of what may be the views of its candidate.—[Pittsourg commercial Gazstie.] WATTERSON'S AMENDED TICKET.

Before the Cincinnati Convention met the Louisedle Courier Journal pointed to this ticket, and predicted its election:

For President,

For President,
A Western man that can win.
For Vice-President,
An Eastern man that can bein him win.
What, therefore, mart be Watterson's feerings at being compelled to support:
For President,
An Eastern man that will lose.
For Vice-President,
A Western man that will help him lose.

THE MAIN POINT.

Prom The Sundays Journal (Ren.)

There are a good many war Democrats of the same opinion as the one who declared he "must off for Gaid da". Said he: "I would g addy yote for lancek were I assured I wasn't young to reinstate that would be note of aristocrate and training risk.

SENATOR DAWE - ON GARFIELD From his Speech at the Middlesez Club, in Restor No Republican can be found anywhere to-

day who ever had another caoice than 6.3 h bl. The history of the Republic for the last half contary, and the career of those who had sted the most lustice upon it, have furnished no example of one cand to the Presit, have furnished to example of one cannot a far free-dential chair after such searching treal, such crucial tests. Those who have stood by his side as with assess of the growth and development of the many facilities now as compensus in General Garlield, bear willing it sti-mony to his noble bearing throughout, and to assume the manne. [Appliance,] They have seen him grap proof sudjects, discharging important trusts, moding in iff systems under which the industries of the whole Nation